



## 2nd ANNUAL IRANIAN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF FORENSIC MEDICINE



دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تهران



وزارت بهداشت، درمان و آموزش پزشکی  
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## Evaluation causes and factors affecting acute poisoning in adult admitted in Imam hospital from 2005 to 2008.

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**Background:** The object of this study was to determine the epidemiological characteristics of poisoning in adults referred to only poisoning center in Ardabil.

**Methods:** In a cross-sectional study (Existing data study), all cases of acute poisoning at the Imam Khomeini Hospital from 2005 to 2008 were reviewed. Data for adults were analyzed by SPSS for windows version 10.

**Results:** From a total of 2852 cases of acute poisoning, 3.7% (106 cases), were died. The 56.8% was male and 43.2% was female. Approximately 57.7% were single and 42.3% were married. The majority of patients from urban areas, (76.8%) were admitted. Among all patients, 1362 cases (66.5%), were poisoned due to suicidal attempt. Patients with ages 21-30, with 52.3%, the highest number were included. Among all poisons, Tramadol was the leading cause to poisoning, followed by Benzodiazepines. Opioid poisoning was the leading cause of death, (31.3%), followed by Aluminium Phosphide (25.4%).

**Conclusion:** Tramadol was the leading cause of poisoning, among all patients in our study. In poisoned patients due to suicidal attempt, Benzodiazepine was the most drugs were used.